THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

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Bedford Gazette.

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One square	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
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¾ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

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Professional Cards.

F. M. KIMMELL. I. W. LINGENFELTER.
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.
MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.
CESSNA & SHANNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.
HALL & PALMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.
April 12 1861.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.
NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.
Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.
CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.
In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see
C. N. HICKOK.
Bedford, January 16, 1863.

Iron City College
PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.
The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following barnches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.
$35.00
Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.
☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
June 19, 1863.

JUNIATA MILLS.
The subscribers are now prepared, at their old stand, to do Carding and Fulling in the best style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASINETTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. By care and attention to business they hope to merit a share of the public patronage. Carding will be done from May 15th to September 15th, and Fulling from September 15th to December 15th. Wool and goods will be taken from and returned to the following places, viz:
Robert Fyan's store, in Bedford,
A. C. James', " Rainsburg,
J. M. Barndollar & Son's Bloody Run,
W. States & Co., " "
Terms for Carding and Fulling, strictly cash.
☞The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.
J. & S. S. LUTZ.
May 8, 1863—tf

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS
Just opened at CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1863.

EDITOR OF GAZETTE,
DEAR SIR:
With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.
Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist,
No 831 Broadway, New York.
August 14, 1863—3m

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it [ree of charg] the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.
August 14, 1863—3m

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that portion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of *Madame Porter's Curative Balsam*. Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.
Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.
Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.
Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to
B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90. Cedar street, New York, N. Y.
Jan. 16, 1863.—1 y.

EXCELSIOR
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.
D. BORDER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of
Watches and Jewelry,
and that he is now prepared to sell, on the most reasonable terms, the finest and best goods in his line ever brought to Bedford. His stock consists in part of WATCHES of all styles and qualities,
Watch Chains, Finger Rings, Jewelry
of every description,
Lockets, Thimbles, Gold Pens,
and also a great variety of
SPECTACLES.
The public are invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves.
☞Watches repaired (warranted) on the shortest notice.
D. BORDER.
Bedford, August 28, 1863—3m

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!
A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.
A new two-storied Brick House and lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, formerly owned by William Spidel, situate on West Pitt Street.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.
ALSO
Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.
ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.
ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.
ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.
ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.
ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.
ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.
The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.
Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th day of *May* last. The books will remain in the hands of S. States and R. Steckman, for settlement, until the first day of September next, after which time they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. The business will be continued by S. States and R. Steckman, who will be able to accommodate their old customers and the public generally on the most reasonable terms.
WM. STATES & CO.
July 31, 1863.

Select Poetry.

WAR SONG.

[AIR—SUSANNAH.]

Come all who love your native land,
And those who made you free;
Now for your rights undaunted stand,
Say what these rights shall be.
The tide of principle maintain,
Let no man turn aside:
Our's is the conflict to sustain,
With tyranny and pride.

CHORUS—Right of speech free,
Democrats be brave;
'Tis the Democratic nominee,
That must the Union save.

They call us traitors if we dare,
Their sovereignty to doubt;
The "Loaves and Fishes" all their care,
'Tis time to turn them out.
They fill their pockets with our gold,
And give us mean shinplasters;
And they our servants take the rule,
Of those who are their masters.

CHORUS—Oh, how they'll groan,
On next election day—
Walk the chalk, old Abraham,
March, march away.

We want no names but Democrats,
No hollow "Union Leagues;"
They call us all "the copperheads,"
But leaden is poor Abe's.
We're butternuts, we're copperheads,
We're anything at all,
To turn the brazen villains out,
Who caused our Union's fall.

CHORUS—Democrats unite,
Now be wise and bold;
For the Union and our rights
We'll battle as of old.

The Pennsylvania Volunteer Deprived of his Vote by the Abolitionists.

The hypocritical Abolitionists, at the present time, are affecting great sympathy with the soldiers, who, under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, are not permitted to vote while absent from their State. That they should attempt to impose upon the people with professions of friendship for those in the service of their country is utterly amazing, when the history of this important question is well known, and is so entirely adverse to their spurious claims to the title of the "soldiers' friends." We propose to refresh the memories of our oblivious Jacobin friends by faithfully recalling the past, and plainly showing the persistent manner in which the Abolitionists labor to deprive the soldiers of the exercise of the elective franchise.

In 1861, when the returns of the elections held by the Pennsylvania volunteers were opened, they were found to contain a forged return from a regiment alleged to be commanded by a certain Col. Wm. Shimpfeller, ghich gave the Abolition candidates in this city, a majority of over eight hundred votes. This return, although a palpable forgery, would, with others equally fraudulent, have been certified to by the return judges, (a majority of whom were abolitionists,) and would have been made by them the basis of certificates in favor of their candidates, had not an injunction been obtained from the Supreme Court, then in session at Pittsburg. Foiled in this attempt to overcome the genuine vote of the volunteers, the Abolitionists then resorted to another scheme equally base and fraudulent. They ascertained that a large number of the officers in command of companies which had voted, had not received their PAPER commission from Gov. Curtin, and they endeavored to use this as a pretext for withholding their returns of these companies from the return judges—the result would have been that the Democratic majority in the very few companies in which the commission had been sent to their officers, would not have been sufficient to overcome the Abolition army and home vote. The prompt and fearless action of Judge Ludlow, then holding the Court of Common Pleas, prevented the execution of their nefarious project, and the Prothonotary was compelled to lay before the return judges the whole legal army vote, as the law plainly directed him to do. But the disgraceful efforts of the Abolitionists to have the soldiers' vote rejected did not cease here, and the majority of the board of return judges refused to count the votes of the companies in which the officers had not received their PAPER commissions. This refusal led to proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas, by which, under a peremptory mandamus, the return judges were compelled to perform their duty and count all the votes. In spite of this action of the Court, and in violation of the plain letter of the statute, the Abolition majority of the return judges, after uniting with the Democratic minority in giving certificates of election based upon the whole legal vote cast, met in secret session after the adjournment of the regular board, and made out certificates in favor of the defeated Abolition candidates. These latter fraudulent certificates were, of course, rejected by the Court, but not without the presiding Judge, Allison, indulging in some complimentary remark in reference to the parties to the foul conspiracy.

The failure of these criminal attempts to disfranchise the soldiers only redoubled the exertions of the Abolitionists. They immediately filed petitions contesting the election of the Democratic candidates, in which every alleged omission of the most insignificant details in conducting the elections in the various camps was taken hold of, and every infamous charge which partisan malice could invent was made against the men for whom they now pretend so much concern and sympathy. But, above all, they insisted that the statute conferring the elective franchise upon the soldier was in direct violation of the Constitution of Penns'a.

Whilst these petitions were pending, it was ascertained that a case would come before the Supreme Court, from Luzerne county, which involved the decision of the constitutional question raised, and all further proceedings were suspended to await the higher court. But it was afterwards discovered that the Luzerne case involved a point of jurisdiction and that, possibly, the Court might not be compelled to consider the constitutional question, This was a new difficulty which required prompt attention from these Argus-eyed patriots. The plan hit upon by them was certainly novel, if not ingenious. It was alleged that a soldier named Kunzman, who had returned to the city from the Army of the Potomac, had voted at the election held by the Pennsylvania regiments, he being at the time an unnaturalized foreigner. An indictment was framed against him in the Quarter Sessions, and he was immediately arraigned. Unlike defendants generally, who perversely insist upon giving the Commonwealth the trouble of proving the charge against them, and after the facts in the case have been proved still avail themselves of every imperfection of the law under which they are arraigned, the accommodating Kunzman admitted the facts alleged in the indictment, and by a demurrer based his defence solely upon the unconstitutionality of the law under which the election was held. Here, then, was the opportunity of making the Supreme Court face the music. The liberality of Kunzman had relieved the District Attorney of the difficult task of proving that he was born in a foreign country, had never been naturalized in any of the States, and had voted at an election held hundreds of miles away; and the only question presented for argument was the very one desired to be brought before the Supreme Court, shaped in such a way that it could not be evaded. Accordingly, on the same day on which Kunzman was arraigned and demurred to the indictment, the constitutionality of the law authorizing the soldiers' vote was argued before Judge Allison in the Quarter Sessions by counsel, all of whom, including the District Attorney and counsel for the parties, who, in the election cases, were endeavoring to have the election law pronounced unconstitutional. The decision was a summary one. The learned Abolition Judge did not invite the attention of his associates to a question of such grave import as that declaring void a selemn act of the Legislature, nor did he require time for deliberation, but, when the argument was concluded, promptly pronounced the law unconstitutional, and gave judgment for the defendant. The Commonwealth appealed to the Supreme Court. The record was hastily made up, and the District Attorney, not waiting for the next session for Philadelphia cases, submitted the matter at once to the Court when engaged in hearing country cases. As no oral argument was desired, the Court acceded to his request, and took the case into consideration. At the ensuing term Judge Woodward delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that one who was not a citizen of Pennsylvania could not be indicted for an offence committed in the State of Virginia, and that as the constitutionality of the law allowing soldiers to vote was not necessarily involved in the case, it was unnecessary to express any opinion upon that point. The Luzerne case had in the meantime been argued, and as the constitutional question was fairly presented, it was squarely met and decided by the Court. The decision made was received with intense delight by the Abolition party in this city, and the benefits resulting from that decision, ousting as it did a Democratic Sheriff, are now enjoyed by the Abolitionists, including McMichael and Forney. Of the Judge who heard the argument and took part in the decision—Chief Justice Lowrie being absent—none was, from the outset, more emphatic in expressing his opinion against the constitutionality of the soldiers' vote than the Abolition member of the Court, Mr. Justice Reed. We have thus endeavored to present a plain, unvarnished statement of the case, as we ask the honest judgment of the men of all parties upon the shallow and miserable hypocrisy of the Abolition leaders now claiming to be the exclusive friends of our gallant volunteers.—*Age.*

☞It is not strange that the Republicans should assume the name of Loyalists—the very name chosen by the Tories of the Revolution.

LET FREEMEN REMEMBER.

That the country was warned for years that the triumph of the sectional, disunion, abolition party would give a civil war and dissolve the Union.

LET THEM REMEMBER.

that as soon as this abolition party came in power, the Union crumbled, and that while democrats were in favor of the Crittenden compromise, which the South promised to accept, the abolitionists were opposed to it and voted it down against the petitions, the protests and the votes of the democratic party—thus throwing us into this stupendous civil war.

LET THEM REMEMBER

that the abolition designs of the party in power, were soon after developed, by trying to strike down the freedom of the press, of speech, and by the adoption of the universal emancipation and amalgamation policy.

LET THEM REMEMBER

that the party in power have plundered the government of millions upon millions of dollars, have made an odious and oppressive system of taxation, have burdened us with a most stupendous national debt, have created scores of new offices for the benefit of their favored parizans, have quartered troops upon us without cause, and have shown the most astonishing profligacy and extravagance to enrich their own partizans at the expense of the country.

LET THEM REMEMBER

that the party in power, after making the most solemn promises of free press and free speech, and keeping the motto standing in their papers, have since shown their disregard of all pledges, by trying to destroy by mobs and brute force, these great rights of freemen.

LET THEM REMEMBER

that their promises to the poor man, like all the rest, were false and deceptive, as the poor man must now pay double prices for all he consumes, must compete with negro labor and be classed by this administration as negro's equals and not only that but must, because he has not $300, be forced by bayonets, away from his family into the army, while the rich do not feel the loss of the price which exempts them.

LET THEM REMEMBER

that this is the old Know Nothing party with Curtin, a Know Nothing at its head, in favor of breaking down the sovereignty of the States, and erecting a despotic form of government, in which the wealthy and aristocratic shall have a monopoly and rank above the laborer, as in despotic countries in Europe. Can the poor man aid them by his own vote to destroy his own liberty? If he does, he is not worthy to be a freeman, and will not be one long.

LET THEM REMEMBER

that And'w G. Curtin is not only a Know Nothing, in favor of denying foreigners rights which he would give to negroes, but that he is reported as having once asserted that the Pennsylvania Dutch all had

"DOUBLE SKULLS"

and that he has favored the violations of both State and National Constitutions by arbitrary arrests, and has favored mobs, outrage and riotings by pardoning rioters and ruffians, after they were tried and convicted for outraging decency, law and humanity. Thus he did in the Columbia Co. riot case, and in Muncy, and yet he asks law abiding and Constitutional men to give him their votes! They will give him an invitation to leave Harrisburg.

LET FREEMEN REMEMBER

all these things when they go to vote on the 13th of October, and cast their votes for Woodward and Lowrie, men of character, who respect the law and obey the Constitution, who hold principles of equality between the rich and the poor, and who make no lieing promises to the people as the abolition party have done. Let them remember that democratic principles do not change—that they have blessed the nation with peace, plenty and prosperity in the past and will do so hereafter. Remember these things and vote the democratic ticket.—*Northumberland Democrat.*

REMEMBER tax-payers, that Andrew G. Curtin, approved and signed the Bill commuting the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, by which our State was cheated out of more than *six millions of dollars*, and remember that in consequence of this act, the proportion of additional State tax, for Bedford county, will be more than five hundred dollars annually. Can you vote for him after that?

REMEMBER, tax-payers, that Andrew G. Curtin, through his cowardliness and corruption, gave Pennsylvania over into the hands of the Federal Administration, that it permitted the Confederate army to invade the State, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars WILL NOT liquidate the debt incurred upon that occasion; remember that all this could have been prevented, had Andrew G. Curtin, acted as became a GOVERNOR, instead of playing tool to the Administration at Washington. Can you vote for him after that display of imbecility?

REMEMBER, tax-payers, that Andrew G. Curtin, has been the warm friend of the contractor who has pocketed your hard earned money—the especial favorite of shoddy manufacturers, who have robbed you by clothing the army with chip-hats, worthless pants, coats and shoes with pine shaving soles—and by feeding it on rotten herring and stinking beef—the delight of speculators and horse jockies—and the defender of drunken officials and treasury plunderers. Can you vote for him after the friendship he has shown to the thieves that rob you?

REMEMBER, Tax-payers that Andrew G. Curtin, is in favor of purchasing every nigger in the South, and that you will have to raise the money to pay for them,—remember that the tax for that purpose must be paid if such men as Curtin are continued in office, no difference if your wives and little ones, do suffer for want—or yourselves be compelled to labor day and night to make up the amount—Can you vote for him when pledged to such a policy?

☞If you want "negro equality" vote for Curtin.
☞If you want hard times to continue, vote for Curtin.
☞If you want the country to go to the devil, vote for Curtin.
☞If you want to defeat a pure, upright and honest man, vote for Curtin.
☞If you want to crush out all hope of ending this war, vote for Curtin.
☞If you want to elect a sycophantic and unprincipled demagogue, vote for Curtin.
☞If you want to elect the real "soldier's friend," vote for Woodward.
☞If you revere the Constitution of our fathers, vote for Woodward.
☞If you want to give a death-blow to abolition-niggerism, vote for Woodward.
☞If you want the Union restored as our fathers made it, vote for Woodward.
☞If you have any regard for the welfare of your posterity, vote for Woodward.
☞If you want peace, plenty and prosperity to reign in the land, vote for Woodward.
☞If you want to elect the purest man since the days of Frank Shunk, vote for Woodward.
☞If you want to kindle a hope in the hearts of the people that the country may yet be saved, vote for Woodward.
☞If you love God and your country, vote for Woodward.

Republicans are Monarchists.

As an evidence that the Republicans are in favor of a monarchy, it is only necessary to refer to the following facts:

1. They strike at the very root of human liberty by denying the citizen the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.
2. They have imposed stamp duties such as the colonies refused to regard.
3. They introduced the conscription act, the offspring of the bloody Jacobins of France.
4. They have inaugurated a censorship of the press.
5. They claim that all power is in the President, and that the people have no rights save such as he is willing to bestow upon them.
6. They whip men at the stake as in the days of old John Adams.
7. They pardon mobs and justify them in tearing down papers and riding men on rails for their opinions.
8. They are proscriptive in religion, as in the case of Know-Nothingism.
9. They trample Constitution and laws under their feet, and resort to despotic powers.

Can honest men or freemen sustain them by their votes?

☞The soldiers in the Washington Hospitals are to be sent to Philadelphia, immediately, by order of the Secretary of War. Of course, they will vote at the October election in the city of Brotherly love, and all for Gov. Curtin, as will, perhaps, the thousands who are to be furloughed from the army of the Potomac.—It is understood the Secretary of War has issued orders to Gen. Meade, not to risk a battle until after the October election.—But it will not do; the people have decided, and the verdict is Gov. Curtin must retire.—*Pittsburg Post.*

A German View of the War.

The St. Louis Anzeiger, a German organ in St. Louis, notices a statement in the Scientific American, that this country is growing rich and prosperous under the horrors of civil war, and says:

So this war makes us rich, does it? Oh, yes! those who glory in contracts and fat offices, or in cotton, among whom are also honest men and many thieves, with or without shoulder straps. In New York alone, one hundred and fifty wholesale houses are pointed out, the owners of which have become millionaires through the war, and are now revelling in a luxury such as the world has never before seen. These gentlemen, of course, would not make any objection if the war were to continue three years or more.

It is also correct that business is brisk in the centre of commerce, trade and manufactures, at least in certain branches. But the people, the country at large—how are they to make riches by the war! Perhaps by the destruction of cities and villages and farm houses, of bridges and railroads and smiling corn fields? Have we, perhaps, grown rich here in Missouri, where there are districts in which, for over a hundred miles, a solitary American fireside shows where there was formerly a human habitation? Is the country growing rich by the fact that one million of strong laboring men carry muskets, instead of their tools of agriculture, profession, art or trade? Or is the country enriched by having its youth killed off in the battle fields, by having lost already, by sword, bullets and sickness, five hundred thousand producers—this country so thinly populated at the best? Is it not a real insult to sound common sense and humanity that some persons want to assure the thousands of poor soldiers, widows and orphans of this country, that they are growing rich and prosperous, because in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago—or St. Louis—rich people build ships and palaces enough?

THE PEOPLE PAY FOR IT.—Curtin shoddy speculators and other kindred evil spirits are to have a grand pow wow at Pittsburg shortly, at which three major-generals—including the beast Butler—are to speak. Of course there will be a crowd at least to see the animals. The grand cost of this menagerie is *twenty four thousand dollars* a year. Lincoln is paying out of the people's money EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS to each of these generals for stumping it for Curtin. Making shoddy Governors is a costly business—to the tax-payers.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

☞Gov. Curtin was one of the high priests of the Know Nothing party. He went into power upon the cry "Down with foreigners!" and tried his best to strip them of those political rights which Woodward and the Democratic party have always battled to maintain for them.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY . . . OCTOBER 2, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM J. BAER,
OF SOMERSET.

REPRESENTATIVE,
BENJ. F. MEYERS,
BEDFORD BOROUGH.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
O. E. SHANNON, Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
JOHN ALDSTADT, St. Clair.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
J. B. FARQUHAR, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE RHOADS, Liberty.

AUDITOR,
DANIEL BARLEY, M. Woodberry.

POOR DIRECTOR,
HENRY MOSES, Bedford tp.

CORONER,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

Election, Tuesday, October 13.

Democratic Meetings.

Meetings of the Democracy and all others who are willing to unite with them for the purpose of maintaining the Constitution as it is and restoring the Union as it was, will be held at the following places and times:

SCHELLSBURG, Saturday, October 3d, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WOODBERRY, Monday, Oct. 5th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

FLETCHVILLE, Monday evening, Oct. 5th.

HARTLEY'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, Snake Spring tp., Tuesday evening Oct. 6th.

DEFIBAUGH'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, Cumberland Valley tp., Tuesday evening, Oct. 6th.

HANEY'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, Cumberland Valley township, Wednesday evening, Oct. 7th.

GEORGE W. POWELL'S, in Harrison township Thursday, Oct. 8th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

BOWSER'S MILL, Colerain township, Friday evening, Oct. 9th.

Able speakers will be present at and address these meetings.

☞ VALENTINE HAY, Esq., editor of the Somerset *Democrat*, and CHARLES A. GAITHER, late of the Army of the Potomac, will be present at and address a number of these meetings.

If any places have been omitted, where, in the judgment of our friends, meetings should be held, they will be added to the above list, in case the speakers can be supplied and the undersigned is informed in time to give notice.

JOHN P. REED,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com.

Look out for Roorbacks!

The Abolition leaders are desperate and will resort to all sorts of trickery and fraud to carry the election. Every kind of falsehood will be circulated by them, for the purpose of injuring the Democratic candidates. They will try to make people believe that some of the candidates on the Democratic Ticket are Secessionists, that some have been Know Nothings, that others have been implicated in barn-burning, and—the father of lies himself only knows what besides. To do this they will stop short of nothing—not even of the crimes of perjury and forgery, if they think their rascality cannot be detected. Democrats, be on your guard against these roorbacks! Whenever you see any of them, nail them to the counter as you would a counterfeit coin. Look out for lying circulars and eleventh-hour handbills, filled with calumny and falsehood! Look out for mixed and spurious tickets, for the country will be flooded with them by the Abolition candidates. See that the names are spelled right on your tickets and that not a single letter is wrong.

Abolition Tactics.

Democrats, keep a sharp look-out for Abolition stool-pigeons who claim to be Democrats. These fellows are sent out as decoy-ducks to draw you into the Abolition trap. Again, beware of Abolition wire-workers who ask you to trade some man on the Democratic ticket for some one on the Abolition ticket whose election they desire. The tactics of the enemy are at present to strike at one or two of the Democratic nominees. They are very anxious to secure the offices of Sheriff and Representative in the Legislature. These are important offices and the Abolitionists will sell out the balance of their ticket to secure them. See that the names of the Democratic candidates for Sheriff and Legislature are on the ticket, before you vote. The true way and the only way to defeat the tactics of the Abolitionists is to vote the ticket, THE WHOLE TICKET AND NOTHING BUT THE TICKET.

How Do You Like It?

We copy, in another column, from the Pittsburg *Post*, a table showing the share of the war debt of Pennsylvania, and the proportion to be paid by each county. The quota of Bedford county, is $4,598,592 00! The valuation of Bedford county by the late Revenue Board, is $3,458,223 00, upwards of *one million dollars* less than our share of the war debt! Now, how do you like it?

The Difference.

The Abolitionized Republican party declare that they will never agree to the restoration of the Union as it was. Thaddeus Stevens, their leader in Congress, told us so in a speech last winter. Benj. F. Butler, now stumping this State for Curtin, says that he is not in favor of the Union as it was. The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, one of the leading Administration newspapers in this State, declared not long since that the old Union was "a rotten hulk and was bound to sink." And all the Abolition leaders in this place, are of Stevens', Butler's and the *Bulletin's* opinion, most of them having publicly stated that they are opposed to the restoration of the Union as it was. They want a new government, just as the Southern rebels do. They will not have any Union in which negro slavery is permitted to exist. No matter if George Washington, the Father of his country, held slaves, no matter if our Union rose to greatness and glory with the assistance of slave labor, still they will never agree to take back the South until the negroes are all emancipated. "*No Union with slave-holders!*" That is the watchword of the Abolitionists. If this had been the cry of Benjamin Franklin, of John Jay, of Alexander Hamilton, would we ever have had our Union? No! The men of Virginia, Georgia and Carolina would have resented with scorn and indignation, the insult to Washington, Madison, Jefferson and Patrick Henry, who were all slave-holders. And so it is now. So long as the Northern Abolition crusade against negro slavery continues, we cannot have re-union. The Abolitionists propose to fight on till slavery be abolished. This involves the annihilation and extermination of the whole white population of the South, and the holding of the Southern territory, for, perhaps, half a century, by a standing army. This is the kind of Union the Abolitionists intend to give us—a Union held together by the bayonets of a STANDING ARMY, which will cost BILLIONS and TRILLIONS OF DOLLARS. On the other hand, the Democracy are in favor of the Union as Washington and the fathers of the Republic made it.—The Democrats are in favor of *the restoration of the Union*, not the destruction of what is left of it and the erection of a military despotism upon its ruins. The question to be decided at the coming election, is, therefore, between the Union of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton, represented by George W. Woodward and the Democracy, on the one hand, and a despotic government, resting upon the basis of a STANDING ARMY, represented by Andrew G. Curtin, on the other. Men of Bedford county, will you sell out your heritage delivered to you by the sacred hand of Washington, or will you determine to preserve and defend it as the precious legacy which you know it to be? It is yours to decide. May God, in his infinite wisdom, direct your choice!

The Issue.

Woodward and the Union without an IF,

AGAINST

Curtin and a new Union IF the negroes be set free.

The Importance of the Legislature.

The next Legislature will be called upon to apportion the State into districts for members of the House of Representatives and Senators. Hence it is very important that there should be a Democratic majority in both houses. In fact the offices of Senator and members of the House, are at present of almost as great value to the Democracy as that of Governor itself. If the Abolitionists have a majority in the Legislature, the State will be GERRYMANDERED so as to prevent the Democracy from regaining the extraordinary change for seven years. Besides the action of a Democratic Governor, would be greatly hampered by the predominance of the Abolition element in the Legislature.—Therefore, Democrats should see to it that the Democratic candidates for Senator and Representative, receive the full support of the party. Let every Democrat EXAMINE HIS TICKET and see that the names of the Democratic candidates for these two offices, WILLIAM J. BAER and BENJ. F. MEYERS, are on the ticket.

A Bloody Plot!

A Band of Conspirators Unmasked!

We have been handed a letter by a lady residing in this neighborhood, which states that the writer recently found a printed circular, which contained an OATH to the effect that the person who took it was to select fifteen others to bring out the Abolition vote, to guard the polls and to prevent any "Copperhead" (meaning Democrat, of course,) who will not take the "oath of allegiance," from voting! There is, doubtless, some secret conspiracy being hatched by the Abolitionists to defraud the voters of this State at the polls. Be on your guard, fellow Democrats! Determine to have your rights! Determine to vote at all hazards! And, you, Abolitionists, be warned! If you are bent upon violence and fraud, you must take the consequences! Be warned, we say, for the PEOPLE will not suffer you to defraud them again!

Who Caused the Conscription?

Every honest and sensible man will answer Abraham Lincoln and the Governors who met at Altoona, one year ago, among whom was ANDREW G. CURTIN. Mr. Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, and Curtin and the other Radical Governors who met at Altoona, endorsed it. After that no volunteers could be obtained, and the consequence was the Conscription which drags poor men into the army and permits the wealthy to stay at home!—What laboring man can vote for CURTIN and CONSCRIPTION?

Examine Your Tickets!

When a hunter wants to make a sure shot, he first examines the priming of his gun, before he pulls the trigger. So let every Democratic voter first examine his ticket before he presents it at the ballot-box. Democrats, let every man of you, this time, fire a SURE SHOT and a SOLID SHOT. Let your ammunition be as follows, and compare it carefully with the following before you use it:

Governor,
George W. Woodward.
Senator,
William J. Baer.
Representative,
Benj. F. Meyers.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Courts,
O. E. Shannon.
Sheriff,
John Aldstadt.
Associate Judge,
Samuel Davis.
Treasurer,
James B. Farquhar.
Commissioner,
George Rhoads.
Auditor,
Daniel Barley.
Poor Director,
Henry Moses.
Coroner,
James Mattingly.

Judge of Supreme Court,
Walter H. Lowrie.

The ticket for Supreme Judge must be cut off from the bottom of the ticket and tied up with the balance. Have your tickets carefully prepared and tied, before you go to the polls. Be sure to have both pieces of the ticket.

Turn Out!

Let every Democrat and every "Republican" who wants a *change* in the administration of public affairs, turn out to the election. If the people want to suffer—suffer—suffer—till ruin rides rampant over every hill and valley in the land, let them stay at home and permit the reins of government to remain in the hands of the Abolitionists. On the contrary, if they want our country to return to peace and prosperity let them TURN OUT and VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Democratic Meetings.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Democracy of Londonderry township, was held at New Bridgport, on Thursday, 24th ult., and was organized by the appointment of JOHN MILLER as President, John Tharp and S. S. Miller as Vice Presidents, and G. W. Conn as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by C. A. Gaither and B. F. Meyers.

PALO ALTO.

On the evening of the same day, the Democrats of Londonderry re-assembled at Palo Alto, and the meeting was organized by the appointment of JAS. C. DEVORE, Esq., President, Jas. Mattingly, John Lowery, Moses Porter, Levi Devore and W. Lowery, Vice Presidents, and Samuel Lowery, Henry Albright and John Tharp, Secretaries. The meeting was then addressed by C. A. Gaither and B. F. Meyers. This meeting was quite large and very enthusiastic.

HARRISON.

The invincible Democracy of Harrison township, met at Keyser's School House, on Friday afternoon, Sept. 25th. HENRY KEYSER was chosen President, Jacob Comp, Augustus Stœhr and William Egolf, Vice Presidents, and John Keyser and Jacob J. Beales, Secretaries. Addresses were then delivered by C. A. Gaither and B. F. Meyers. A number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence.

WATER STREET.

The gallant Democracy of South and Middle Woodberry townships, met at Water Street, on Saturday last, and organized by the appointment of WM. G. EICHOLTZ, as President, William M. Pearson, Dr. S. H. Smith, Samuel Crisman, John Potter and William Moore, Vice Presidents, and J. Irwin Noble, Isaac Elder, G. W. Grove and Dr. C. F. Oellig, Secretaries.—Speeches were made by John Palmer and B. F. Meyers. This meeting was quite large and full of enthusiasm. A delegation from Woodberry came in on wagons and buggies, and made quite a fine display.

GRAND RALLY

OF THE

Democracy of St. Clair Township!

The Democrats of St. Clair, met at St. Clairsville, on Tuesday evening last. For a township meeting, the gathering was very large, about 200 persons being in attendance. B. R. HENDERSON, Esq, was chosen President, David Imler, John Hoenstine, Daniel Imler, C. Mock, Jacob Berkhimer, A. J. Crisman, Michael Miller, Joseph D. Sleek, Robert Kurtz, Peter Riep, John Sours, George Hoenstine, Benjamin Feather, Daniel P. Beegle, and George College, Vice Presidents; and George Heinsling, H. F. Smith, and Simon Hershman, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by John G. Fisher, M. A. Points, E. F. Kerr, John Palmer and James B. Farquhar, Esqs. The meeting adjourned with loud and prolonged cheering. St. Clair is wide awake!

The Meeting at Woodberry.

We have received a telegram from Philadelphia, stating that HON. HENRY CLAY DEAN, of Iowa, the renowned orator, will address the Democratic Meeting at Woodberry on Monday next. The people of the adjacent townships, both in Bedford and Blair counties, are invited to be present.

☞ The Bloody Run Democratic Mass Meeting was a perfect success, about 1000 persons being in attendance. Particulars next week.

MONROE.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at Fletcher's Store, in Monroe township, on Monday, Sept. 28th. The meeting was organized by the appointment of DANIEL MILLER, President; Philip Snyder, Owen Ash, Thomas Gillam, Jacob Heckman and Peter Deal, Vice Presidents, and Henry Snyder and David Miller, Secretaries. Speeches were made by E. F. Kerr and B. F. Meyers.

HOPEWELL.

A meeting of the Democracy of Hopewell township, was held at Hamilton, on Saturday, Sept. 26th. HENRY FLUCK was appointed President, John Sleighter, Vice President, and David Brallier, Jr., Secretary. Speeches were made by Col. Jos. W. Tate and Hon. W. P. Schell.

Mr. Trout on Amalgamation.

We have been handed the following for publication, by one of Mr. G. D. Trout's neighbors, a respectable and upright citizen of St. Clair township, as setting forth the views of the Abolition candidate for the House of Representatives in regard to an amalgamation of the races:

Mr. G. D. Trout said in his store, not long since, that no scripture would show that it is WRONG FOR WHITES AND BLACKS TO INTERMARRY. A bystander asked him why he did not take a black woman. He replied it would be nobody's business, if he had!

The gentleman who communicates the above, says he is willing to swear to the truth of it, and furnish other proof, if necessary.

WOODWARD AND THE UNION AS WASHINGTON MADE IT

VERSUS

CURTIN AND A STANDING ARMY!

Remember.

That no man who has not been a resident of the election district in which he offers to vote, TEN DAYS prior to the election, has a right to vote.

Remember that unless a man has paid a State or county tax within two years, he cannot vote.

Remember that a man formerly a citizen of another State, must have been a resident of this State one year before he can vote; whilst a former citizen of this State, who had lost his residence here, by living in another State, regains his citizenship and right to vote by remaining here 6 months.

Remember these things, as the Abolitionists intend to colonize voters from other States and districts at our elections—soldiers and office-holders who never were citizens of Pennsylvania. Such men MUST BE PREVENTED FROM VOTING.

WOODWARD AND CIVIL LIBERTY

VERSUS

CURTIN AND KIDNAPPING!

Greenbacks!

We are informed, on reliable authority, that one of the Abolition wire-pullers in Bedford township, offered a pile of greenbacks to a Democrat, if he would vote the Abolition ticket. The Democrat, like an honest man, spurned the offer. We are also told that a certain Abolitionist in Bloody Run offered to furnish one of the conscripts of that vicinity with his commutation money, if he would vote for Curtin. Now, we want these agents of the Abolition corruption fund, distinctly to understand, that they are subject to prosecution and fine and that if they persist in their efforts to corrupt voters, THE LAW WILL BE ENFORCED AGAINST THEM!

WOODWARD AND SOLDIERS' RIGHTS

AGAINST

CURTIN AND SHODDY UNIFORMS!

The Rivals.

There are four Democratic townships that promise to rival each other in their majorities at the coming election, viz: Cumberland Valley, Southampton, Juniata and Bedford Townships.

The contest between these Democratic sisters for the palm of glory, will be interesting. The eyes of the Democracy are turned upon them with anxious interest, and on the night of the election, their respective votes will be looked for with more than usual expectation. Up, then, gallant Little Berks! Forward, old Southampton! Juniata to the rescue! Rally, Bedford, Rally!

WOODWARD AND VOLUNTEERS

AGAINST

CURTIN AND CONSCRIPTION!

For once, we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement, that of Howe & Stevens' "Family Dye Colors," in this day's paper. These Dyes have become a household necessity, and so general in their use that many a well dressed lady finds that many an article once rejected as out of date, is, by the aid of these Dyes, made as good as new.

The Branded Slanderer.

The Burgess and Council of Bedford Borough, but a few weeks ago, branded the *Inquirer* man as a WILFUL FALSIFIER. Hence, it makes but very little difference what is published in that sheet. The people know and understand the mendacity of its editor.

WOODWARD AND WISDOM

AGAINST

CURTIN AND CONSCRIPTION.

They Give it up.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, the advocate of soldier flogging and Abolitionism, in its issue of the 5th of August, said:

"With any man of ability, clear record, and above all honesty, the triumph of the Union party is secure; the nomination of Curtin will be tantamount to defeat to the party, and for this result the Union men should hold the Convention personally responsible."

Fizzles!

The Abolitionists seeing how hopeless their cause had become, resolved to galvanize into life their defunct party, by holding two "Grand Mass Conventions," one at Bloody Run and the other at Schellsburg. In order to draw a crowd, they advertised these meetings for weeks, in their organ, and sent out huge posters, setting forth the times and places of the meetings, and the names of the "distinguished gentlemen" who were to address them. Among the speakers named, were John Scott, of Huntingdon, and Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia. These speakers were announced, just as Curtin, Scott and others were announced for their meeting on Court week, to deceive the people into attending, out of curiosity. But the people did not attend, this time, and the redoubtable Scott and the eloquent Moore also failed to make their appearance. The meeting at Bloody Run, consisted of about 250 people, men, women and children. A delegation from Bedford took its own rations along, expecting the hotels at the Run to be so crowded that it would be impossible for them to get anything to eat. But when they got there they found it necessary to put their baskets aside, and, for shame's sake, to patronize the tables of the hotels. The meeting was addressed by a fellow named Shriner, who last year tried to beat Mr. Slenker for Auditor General, and didn't succeed, though he stumped the State against him; also, by a leather-headed pettifogger from Huntingdon, named Brown, by a Yankee razor-strop man, who calls himself a Texan, and by a fellow who pretends to be a preacher of "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," but who stoops to drag his minister's robes in the filth of Abolition stump-speaking. Considering that this meeting was held in what was once the strong-hold of the opposition, and the extraordinary efforts to drum out a crowd which had been resorted to, it was one of the worst failures we ever heard of.

THE COLVIN'S PORCH "MASS CONVENTION."

But the greatest fizzle was the "Grand Mass Convention," advertised to be held at Schellsburg. The Razor-Strop man and Shriner were taken up to that place in state. A large delegation, composed of three carriages, from this place, formed their escort. Arrived at Schellsburg, the speakers were properly groomed and liquored and everything was in readiness for the opening of the "Grand Mass Convention." Then it was that a pair of red eyes were seen to look down the street and up the street, in anxious search after the *mass* of human beings expected to be present. But, alas! for that sad pair of ruby eyes, the extent of the crowd *was confined to Colvin's porch*, and poor Shriner and the Knight of the Razor-Strop, disgusted and humiliated, were compelled to speak to an audience of *about 30 persons!* Oh, ye gods! how are the mighty fallen!

For the Gazette.

Shoddy Curtin.

MR. EDITOR:—Having heard considerable talk about the "Shoddy" uniforms furnished by Gov. Curtin to the "three months, men," I take this method of informing you, and through you, the voters of Bedford county, that I saw for myself concerning these shoddy uniforms. I was in the three months' service, in the company commanded by Capt. John H. Filler, and I saw at Williamsport, Md., on the second of July, 1861, three companies of Pennsylvania troops, go on dress parade, IN THEIR DRAWERS, THEIR PANTS HAVING BEEN SO ROTTEN THAT THEY FELL TO PIECES.

Yours truly, JACOB KEGG,
55th P. V.

Colerain tp., Sept. 29th, 1863.

Which is Loyal.

"The will of the President is above the Constitution and the laws. Whoever disputes this is a sympathizer with secession."—*The Republican Party.*

"The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject."—*President Andrew Jackson.*

The Tribune on the late Battle.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives a long and particular account of the late Battle between Rosecrans and Bragg, and acknowledges it to have resulted in a disastrous defeat of the Union army. He says:

"A week ago, no prouder, mightier, trustier host than the Army of the Cumberland was marshaled under the flag of the Union. Alas, for the uncertainties of war! TO-DAY IT IS MORE THAN DECIMATED——BLEEDING——SHATTERED——VANQUISHED!

And, after describing the plan of the battle and the operations resulting in our defeat, he concludes as follows:

While the struggle of Saturday ended in a drawn battle, that of Sunday resulted *in a disastrous defeat.* The failure of the first day was partly due to the greater numerical strength of the enemy, and partly to the deficient formation of battle. That of the second is justly ascribed to improper tactics on the battle field, and above all *to the absence of command.* The inspiring example set and influence exercised by the Commander-in-Chief at Stone River were wanting—he having been compelled to leave the field and return to Chattanooga *before the action was over.*

The early disappearance of two corps commanders from the field also made a demoralizing impression. The loyal people certainly have cause for self congratulation that the Army of the Cumberland was not completely destroyed, and owes profound gratitude to General Thomas and those under him that saved it. Our losses are great. That in killed, wounded and missing will probably reach ten thousand. Our artillery, we are less *some fifty pieces*, mostly lost on Sunday. Of wagons, loaded with ammunition and suppiles, ambulances, etc, we have also lost a great number. They were abandoned in the retreat on Sunday.

General Rosecrans and his Lieutenants were busily engaged on Monday in strengthening their position by field works, and reorganizing their commands. While the army itself may be considered safe enough, it is most certain that if the enemy have the advantage or greater numbers, flanking movements *will compel Rosecrans to retreat across the Tennessee*, in case reinforcements should not promptly reach him!"

TAX-PAYERS

READ!! READ!!!

The War Debt and the War Taxes.

We subjoin some figures showing what the debt in each county of Pennsylvania will be, supposing the war debt of the Union at the close of the war, shall be 3,000,000,000 of dollars. We solemnly believe it would be that sum if the war ceased to-morrow. Because the war has now lasted 880 days—and there is no prospect that it will be closed in 120 days more.—The daily expense of the war—the current expense—is set down at THREE MILLIONS PER DAY—this, of course, will amount to 3,000 millions in 1,000 days. Now, Pennsylvania's quota of men and money has been fixed (we believe officially) at ONE-SIXTH of the whole, which is $500,000,000! It is upon this that the following apportionment of debt and interest is based. WE ASK THE ATTENTION OF ALL TAXPAYERS TO THIS FEARFUL EXHIBIT:

COUNTIES.	Each county's share of the principal of the war debt.	Each county's share of the interest of the war debt—yearly.
Adams	$ 4,817,032	$ 289,021 82
Allegheny	30,741,632	1,844,497 92
Armstrong	6,157,084	369,425 04
Beaver	5,012,080	300,724 80
Bedford	4,598,592	275,915 52
Berks	16,136,696	988,201 76
Blair	4,786,588	287,195 28
Bradford	8,283,241	496,996 46
Bucks	10,935,416	656,124 96
Butler	6,122,168	367,330 08
Cambria	5,014,660	300,879 60
Carbon	3,617,676	217,060 56
Centre	4,744,000	278,640 00
Chester	12,826,516	769,590 96
Clarion	4,297,936	257,876 16
Clearfield	3,236,548	194,192 88
Clinton	3,048,356	182,901 36
Columbia	4,311,180	258,670 80
Crawford	6,989,300	419,358 00
Cumberland	9,896,856	413,811 36
Dauphin	8,072,932	482,521 93
Delaware	5,262,984	315,779 04
Elk	1,017,380	60,042 80
Erie	8,503,204	510,138 20
Fayette	6,864,348	411,860 88
Forrest	155,456	9,267 36
Franklin	7,245,672	434,740 32
Fulton	1,570,532	94,231 92
Greene	4,186,996	251,219 76
Huntingdon	4,833,200	289,992 00
Indiana	5,794,664	347,679 84
Jefferson	3,142,440	188,646 40
Juniata	2,921,592	175,295 52
Lancaster	20,006,008	1,200,360 46
Lawrence	4,955,828	237,349 68
Lebanon	5,474,932	328,495 42
Lehigh	7,525,516	451,533 96
Luzerne	15,511,968	930,718 08
Lycoming	6,432,528	385,957 68
M'Kean	1,423,648	82,424 88
Mercer	6,339,232	380,353 92
Mifflin	2,810,480	168,628 80
Monroe	2,892,376	172,942 56
Montgomery	12,116,000	726,960 00
Montour	2,245,116	124,706 96
Northampton	8,239,488	424,369 28
Northumberland	4,986,634	299,197 44
Perry	3,920,796	235,247 76
Philadelphia	97,270,988	5,736,217 28
Pike	1,230,660	78,837 60
Potter	1,972,840	118,370 40
Schuylkill	15,395,720	923,743 20
Snyder	2,586,020	155,161 20
Somerset	4,605,818	276,348 08
Sullivan	969,564	58,173 84
Susquehanna	4,237,924	374,275 44
Tioga	5,339,568	320,374 08
Union	2,432,940	145,976 40
Venango	4,307,396	258,443 76
Warren	3,300,680	198,040 80
Washington	8,394,460	501,667 60
Wayne	5,545,408	332,706 48
Westmoreland	9,242,592	554,555 52
Wyoming	2,156,880	129,412 80
York	11,730,400	703,824 00

Let it be remembered, that this DOES NOT INCLUDE THE PENSIONS, BOUNTIES to honorably discharged soldiers, &c., &c. 170,000 claims for pensions were allowed at the Surgeon General's office to invalids, widows, &c., up to September 1st, 1863. The whole number of pensioners cannot be less than 250,000! And this, at $8 per month for each, will be $24,000,000 per annum!

We have presented these facts and figures because the people have a right to know what their burdens are or may be—they are about to vote upon the question whether those who have created this immense debt—the powers at Washington—and those who have had so large a share of it—the corrupt powers at Harrisburg, of which A. G. CURTIN is the head, should longer remain in places where they can sap the substance of the State. And REMEMBER! EVERY DOLLAR OF THIS MONEY MUST BE RAISED BY TAXATION!!—*Pittsburg Post.*

Democratic Doctrine.

"While the army is fighting, you, as citizens, see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution of your nationality and your rights as citizens."—*General George B. McClellan.*

That is Democratic doctrine.

"Nip the shoots of arbitrary power in the bud, is the only maxim which can ever preserve the liberties of any people. When the people give way, their deceivers, betrayers and destroyers press upon them so fast that there is no resisting afterwards. The nature of tyranny is so encroaching; like a cancer it eats faster and faster every hour."—*John Adams, as Novanglus*, 1775.

That is Democratic doctrine.

"Those to whom power is delegated should be held to a strict accountability to their Constitutional oaths of office.—The plea of necessity is no excuse for a violation of them. Recollect: 'The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.' Are men traitors who follow the teachings and advice of such men?"—*Thomas Jefferson.*

That is Democratic doctrine.

"The military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power; the freedom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate; the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation is Union.—*President J. Q. Adams.*

That, too, is Democratic doctrine.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN CONNECTICUT.—In Hartford the number of men drafted, under the Federal conscription law, was 1,127.

Of this number, how many, think you readers, have gone to the war?

Just—*four!* No less—no more.

And of these four, *two* were negroes.

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease !!

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.
September 25—4m

—MARRIED—

McCULLOH—WATSON.—On Tuesday, the 29th ult., by Rev. R. F. Sample, DR. JOHN K. McCulloh, of Baltimore, to Miss ELLA, daugher of Dr. W. H. Watson, of Bedford.

PRIDEAUX—ROSENBERG.—September 29th, at the residence of Dr. J. C. Ealy, by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, assisted by the Rev. R. F. Sample, the Rev. WM. PRIDEAUX, Pastor of the Presbyterian church of Schellsburg, to Mrs. H., widow of the late REV. J. ROSENBERG, of Chambersberg, Pa.

GEORGE—SHAW.—Sept. 22d. by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. Conrad George to Miss Salina Shaw.

—DIED—

ALSIP.—On Monday, Sept. 28th ult., SARAH, wife of Mr. JOSEPH ALSIP, of Bedford, in the 47th year of her age.

SUTERS.—On the 17th ult., Miss Rebecca Suter, aged 17 years and 10 months.

STICKLER.—On the 18th ult., Mrs. Catharine Stickler, aged 18 years, 2 months and 23 days.

SHAFER.—On the 31st ult., in Bedford tp. Lizzie Ann, infant daughter of Simon and Maggie Shafer, aged 3 months and 24 days.

KEGG.—On the 12th ult., at the house of Mr. Sacob Hillegass, on Dry Ridge, Mr. Nicholas Kegg, aged 21 years, 1 month and 3 days.

SCHAFF.—In Schellsburg, on the 13th ult., Mrs. Rosanna Schaff, aged 56 years, 5 months and 23 days.

DIEHL.—Near Buena Vista, Bedford county, Pa., on the 24th ult., of typhoid fever, Mr. Henry Diehl, aged 15 years and one month.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the assigned estate of David T. Miller, and the account of Alexander Holsinger and John Stayer, assignees. } In the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Bedford.

The auditor appointed to report a distribution of the balance in the hands of said assignees per account confirmed at August term, 1863, amongst the creditors of said David T. Miller, will meet said creditors and all parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on Friday, October 16, 1863, at one o'clock, P. M.

A. KING, Auditor.
October 2.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Keeffe, late of Bedford township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN CESSNA, *Adm'r.*
October 2, 1863 – 6ts

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will, &c., of Elizabeth G. Miller, late of Schellsburg Boro', decd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township; all persons indebted are therefore notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. F. J. OSTER,
October 2, 1863—6ts. Ex'r.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS AND DIRECTORS.

The Annual Examination of Teachers will take place in the several districts, at the usual places, as follows: East Providence, Saturday October 10th, West Providence and Bloody Run Borough, Saturday Oct. 17th; Bedford Borough and Bedford Township, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 21st and 22d; South Woodberry, Friday Oct. 23d; Middle Woodberry, Saturday Oct. 24th; Union, Monday Oct. 26th; St. Clair, Tuesday Oct. 27th; Napier and Schellsburg Borough Wednesday Oct. 28th; Juniata, Thursday Oct. 29th; Harrison, Friday Oct. 30th; Londonderry, Saturday Oct. 31st; Colerain, Monday Nov. 2d; Snakespring, Tuesday Nov. 3d; Monroe, Wednesday Nov. 4th; Honewell, Thursday Nov. 5th; Broad Top, Friday Nov. 6th; Liberty, Saturday Nov 7th; Cumberland Valley, Monday Nov, 9th.

Part of the examination will be written and teachers must come provided with pen, ink and paper — They should also bring with them Thompson's Seasons or McGuffey's 4th Reader, and Brook's or some other good Intellectual Arithmetic.

The County Superintendent wishes to present business of importance to the several boards of directors, for their consideration, and desires that they should be present and hold a meeting on the day of the examination.

Examinations will begin at 9 o'clock, A. M., and those wishing to be examined should be there promptly at the time.

No teachers, who intend to be examined in the county, can be present as spectators.

The public are invited to attend.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Oct. 2. *Co. Superintendent.*

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on the premises of the subscriber by hunting or otherwise, as I will enforce the law against all persons so offending.

SIMON BRUMBAUGH.
Middle Woodberry, Sept. 18, 1863—3ts.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will, &c., of Peter H. Studebaker, late of Napier township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted are notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS P. STUDEBAKER,
September 11, 1863—6ts Ex'r.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Proprietors of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, would respectfully call the attention of Business men and the Traveling community to the superior accommodation and comfort of their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
August 21, 1863—3m.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at
Sept 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office.
Bedford, September 11, 1863.

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for said County on the 31st day of August A. D. 1863 before the Judges of said Court.

On motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Fluke late of Hopewell township, deceased, to wit: Thomas, since dead, leaving five children, names unknown, living in Cambria county, Pa., Maria Weimer, wife of Stephen Weimer, living in Bedford county; Elizabeth Cypher, since dead leaving nine children, names unknown to your petitioner, Wm. Fluke, residing in Bedford county; John Fluke, living in the State of Missouri; Eli Fluke in Bedford county; Margaret, wife of George Bolman, in Rock Island, Illinois, George Fluke, your petitioner; Catharine Broad, wife of Saml. Broad Lewis Fluke; Susan, wife of James Fink, residing in Bedford county; Frederick, residing in the State of Missouri, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 3d Monday of November, the 16th day, 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1863

Attest,
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. A. B. BUNN, Clerk.
October 2, 1863

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The Register of Bedford County having issued Letters testamentery to the subscriber, upon the estate of Jacob Cypher, late of Liberty Township, dec'd, he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate, to present the same properly authenticated for settlement; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

DANIEL CYPHER, Ex'r.
Sept. 25, 1863—6t.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, High Brown, Snuff Brown, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, — *Magenta, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.*

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT ☜

For 25 cts you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information, in Dyeing and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS.
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
September 25, 1863—6m.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said Elections and to enumerate in said notice what offices are to be elected, I, J. J. CESSNA, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the second Tuesday (13th) October, 1863, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top Township to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the School house in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at School house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the School house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick School house in said township.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick School house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the School house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at School house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the School house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry, at which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of State Senator, for three years.

ONE PERSON for Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director, for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner, for said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or Judiciary department of this State or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1819, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof: or second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use force or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

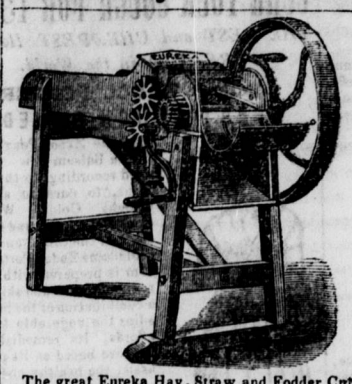
Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and the eighty-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
September 4, 1863. *Sheriff.*

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,
No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,
Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,
And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.
March 6, 1863.—1y

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
407 NORTH THIRD STREET.
ABOVE CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863—1y.

Hartley's Column.



The great Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher, can now be obtained from Wm. Hartley, agent for Bedford and adjoining counties. This cutter now stands UNEQUALLED. Three sizes are made, and the largest size will cut and crush as fast as three men can feed it. Hay is scarce and will be high in price. Sensible farmers will save their hay and feed cut corn fodder to both horses and cattle. Try one of these cutters, farmers, and you will not regret it. All machines warranted.

Hartley is also agent for the celebrated

"Key-Stone Cider-Mill."

Which is the BEST AND EASIEST RUNNING MILL NOW made.

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,
GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.
BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.
PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.
WOODEN WARE.
SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,
Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.
MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.
Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones, Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.
A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,
the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast
TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.
BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.
the best article of the kind made. Try a box.
COAL OIL LAMPS,
BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,
FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS
Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

Lower & Rank,
WHOLESALE
TOBACCO SNUFF & SEGARS,
WAREHOUSE,
No 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, West Side,
PHILADELPHIA.
Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,
(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
Fancy Dry Goods,
No. 137 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.
ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.
March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 6, 1863—1y

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.
HARDWARE
JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,
No. 337 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.
March 6, 1863.—1y

GILLETTE & SCOTT,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.
JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS.
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL,
Taylor & Hemphill,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
220 Market street, South side, between 2d and 3d,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863—1y.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 North Third Street,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 6,—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots & Shoes,
No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA
March 7, 1863—1y.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.
ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings, &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863.—1y

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. FARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.
COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, FURS
AND
STRAW GOODS,
No. 51 North Third Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,
March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

MARTIN BUEHLER. } { GEO. BONBRIGHT.
R. H. HOWARD. } { C. P. SUESSEROTT.
BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.
March 6, 1863—1y.

STRAY HORSE,

Found trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, Pa. a Brown Horse, supposed to be about 8 years old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

HENRY FEIGHT.
Sept. 7th, 1863

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.
Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON & Co." is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,] Proprietors.
For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 12, 1863—6y.

BLYMIRE & SON

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

FROM

NEW YORK

AND

PHILADELPHIA,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE

The attention of the

PUBLIC.

OUR STOCK

CONSISTS IN PART

OF THE FOLLOWING

GOODS:

NAILS, SPIKES AND BRADS,

ROLLED AND HAMMERED IRON,

Of every size and description.

Building Material.

LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, SCREWS,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c., &c.

CARPENTER, COOPER, AND

MILLWRIGHT TOOLS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blacksmith Tools.

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SCREW-PLATES, TONGS, PINCERS, &C.

Saddler's Tools and

HARNESS MOUNTING.

BUCKLES, OF ALL KINDS,

PATENT ENAMELED LEATHER,

HOG SKINS, JAPANNED AND SELF-

ADJUSTING TREES; WOOD AND IRON

HAMES, BITTS, AND TOOLS OF

EVERY VARIETY. ALSO,

GIRTINGS, REIN WEB

AND SADDLE TREES.

CUTLERY.

A

FINE

ASSORTMENT

OF CUTLERY, TABLE

AND POCKET KNIVES;

ALSO, SCISSORS, RAZORS,

CARVING KNIVES, FORKS, &c.,

SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS & FINDINGS;

FRENCH CALF SKINS, CAMPICO MADDRARS,

PINK LININGS AND BINDINGS;

FRENCH MOROCCO, LASTS, BOOT

TREES, CRIMPING BOARDS,

AND TOOLS OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION, TO-

GETHER WITH

PEGS OF

DIFFERENT SIZES AND GRADES.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Red Lead, Black Lead, White Lead, Linseed, Whale and Sperm Oils; Turpentine and Varnish; Carriage Makers' Trimmings; Springs, Axles, Felloes, Shafts, Curtain Muslin, Duck, Patent Leather, Linings, Bands, Bows, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks.

—ALSO—

FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, SHOVELS, SPADES, WOVE WIRE, OIL CARPET, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c.

CROSS CUT AND MILL SAWS.

Coffin Trimmings,

Screws, Studs, Diamonds, Handles, Lace & Plates.

Cedar Ware

Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Baskets, Zinc Rubbers.

STOVES.

Being in the Stove business for more than twenty years, we profess to be particularly acquainted with that necessary household article, and have taken great pains to get a stove that is complete. We think we have succeeded, and offer to the public the

"WELLINGTON" COOK STOVE,

of which we have the sole agency, and will warrant it in every respect, we ask no purchaser to keep the stove unless it pleases.

The purchaser can have a choice out of our large assortment of Stoves, consisting of ten or twelve patterns of the most improved Cook Stoves manufactured.

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

In great variety.

Also, Cooking Ranges of the most improved pattern.

Tin Ware.

We still continue the manufacture of TIN WARE, keeping always on hand a large stock, made by the best of workmen.

Roofing, Spouting, and Job Work done to order.

☞ We invite the special attention of Country Merchants to our stock. We are prepared to wholesale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Call at our Mammoth Store Room, on Pitt Street, and examine our goods.

Bedford, July 24, 1863.—tf

Great Excitement!

Farquhar has Caught the Elephant!

Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

The Elephant having created a great panic among buyers in consequence of his high price *freaks*, Farquhar, by his first arrival of CHEAP Goods, captured the old *chap*, and those who wish to buy cheap can be accommodated at

CHEAP CORNER.

We are selling LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Delaines, Shallies, Lawns, Lustres,

and Shepherds Plaids,

as low as they were twelve months ago.

Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins,

and all kinds of Mens' Wear,

Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

25 Per Cent. Under Panic Price.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES is complete, and embraces every size and variety and of the best quality.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Imperial, Y. H. and Black Tea, best Golden Syrup, Baking Molasses, and every variety of Spices.

FISH AND SALT.

Shad, Mackerel and Herring, in barrels and half barrels, Ground Alum and Dairy Salt.

The public are cordially invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 1, 1863.

THE ELEPHANT LOOSE AGAIN!

—o-o—

REED AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR CHEAP

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF WHICH HE HAS JUST

RECEIVED, AND INTENDS SELLING AT

DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES!

also,

Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of all descriptions, all of which contain bargains of the rarest kind, and will be sold either for cash or trade.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call at the Emporium of Trade, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

N. B.—No trouble to show goods. sp24

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,

Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodtion of Ladies.

Room and Board per day	$2 00
Room and Board per week	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day	1 00
Meals, each,	50
Meals, per week, alone,	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell Houss daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md, via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:

WM. C. SNIVELY,

Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stock, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

March 20, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Card De Visites*," cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of

ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,

of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST he can assure his customers that they need not go elsewhere to find as good an article at the same rice. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warranted if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. ASK for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,

NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863,—1y.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making ousiness, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop one door east of the residence of J. M. Russell, Esq., South side of the Public Square.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C.," have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE*, at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C, &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.

MANHOOD.

How Lost! How Restored!!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.

October 17, 1862.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞ Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford January 2, 1863.—6m.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yW

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN. it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c.. it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Ceneral Agents,

46 Cliff Street, New York.

December 5, 1862.—1y.

AHEAD

OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, March, 6, 1863.

50 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT, Just Received at.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Emanuel Kegg, late of Colerain Tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Borough of Bedford, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MOWER,

Sept. 4, 1863. Executor.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. May 2, 1863.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Adam Weaverling, one of the sons and heirs at law of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence township, Bedford county, dec'd, presented a petition setting forth that the said Jacob Weaverling lately died intestate, leaving a widow, named Elizabeth, whose right of dower has been relinquished, and interest in the estate of said deceased fixed by marriage contract and agreement, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and eight children, viz: Elizabeth, intermarried with James McDaniel, the said Elizabeth and her husband both deceased, leaving surviving them Millie, intermarried with James O'Neal, Barclay McDaniel, residing in Illinois city, Illinois, Susan, intermarried with Ephraim Imler, Daniel McDaniel and Eliza, intermarried with Samuel Bender, (she now deceased,) leaving surviving her, her aforesaid husband and two children, Mary and —— Bender, both minor children under the age of 21 years; Henry Weaverling, deceased, leaving surviving him a widow, Mary, and ten children, viz: Eve, intermarried with William Brallier, Jacob J. Weaverling, Maria, intermarried with Jacob Cogan, David (now in the 11th Reg't P. V.,) Mary, intermarried with —— Burket, James Weaverling, Susan, Millie, William and Henry, the last four named of whom are minors under the age of 21 years, John Weaverling, residing in the state of Illinois, Mary, intermarried with Michael Sullivan, residing in Belmont, Belmont county, Ohio, James Weaverling, Illinois city, Rock Island county, Illinois, Adam, your petitioner, Danie, residing at Illinois city, Rock Island county, Illinois, and Susan, intermarried with William A. Duffield, residing at the same place.

That the said decedent, Jacob Weaverling, died seized in fee of and in two certain plantations or tracts of land more fully described as following, to wit: The one composed of several tracts and part of tracts known as the "Mansion Property," adjoining lands of Jesse Grove's heirs on the North, Daniel Buck and Peter Weaverling's heirs on the south, Daniel Sams and William Whetstone on the east, and Abraham Morgart and Jackson Morgart on the west, containing in the aggregate about 350 acres more or less, the other thereof known as the "Hugh Gallin tract," adjoining land of Peter Weaverling's heirs on the west, Daniel Sams on the east, lands of Adam Weaverling (petitioner) on the south and the Mansion place above described on the north, containing about 100 acres more or less.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises on Monday, the 12th day of October, 1863, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Bedford, September 18, 1863.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas Samuel McMullen, one of the sons and heirs at law of Samuel McMullen, late of North Woodberry township, in the county of Bedford, (now Blair county) presented a petition setting forth that the said Samuel McMullen lately died intestate, leaving a widow, since deceased, and issue as follows: Mary, intermarried with Harry Gates, now deceased, leaving a daughter, Sarah, intermarried with John E. Satterfield, residing in the county of Bedford, William McMullen residing in Clarion co., Pa., Elizabeth, intermarried with Johnson McClelland, since deceased, leaving children whose names and residence are unknown to petitioner, but who are believed to reside in Carroll county, in the state of Indiana, Susan and Sarah both since dead, without lawful issue. Catharine, intermarried with William McKiernan, since dead, leaving two sons, Gerald McKiernan and William Lapier McKiernan, both residing in Douglas county in the state of Kansas, Samuel, your petitioner, Nancy Jane Tussey, the widow of her late husband, James Tussey, also residing in Douglas county, in the state of Kansas, and that said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in two certain lots of ground situate in the town of Woodberry, on the east side of Main street, being lots Nos. 21 and 22, in the general plan of said town, adjoining the Lutheran parsonage on the North, and lots of George R. Barndollar, on the south, said lots being each sixty-six feet front and running back one hundred and ninety-eight feet to an alley.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 19th day of October, 1863, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, *Sheriff*,

September 18, 1863.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Jacob Shroyer, son and heir at law of Philip Shroyer, late of Londonderry township, Bedford county, dec'd, presented a petition setting forth that the said Philip Shroyer lately died intestate, leaving a widow, Mary Shroyer, since dead, and issue twelve children, viz: William Shroyer, living in Allegheny county, Md., John Shroyer, living in Somerset county, Pa., Jennie, wife of Philip Klitz, living in Bedford county, Polly Gommell, wife of Peter Gommell, living in Somerset county, Pa., Elizabeth, widow of William Spealman, living in Somerset county, Pa., Rachel Castner, wife of John Castner, living in Bedford county, Sarah Klitz, wife of Samuel Klitz, living in Bedford county, Jacob Shroyer, your petitioner, Philip Shroyer, living in Henry county, Iowa, Daniel Shroyer, living in Bedford county, Adam Shroyer, living in Bedford county, Susan, wife of Jacob Willison, living in Bedford county; and that the said Philip Shroyer died seized in his demesne of a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Gideon Shafer, Samuel Burkhart and Wells.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Thursday, the 22d day of October, 1863, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

September 18, 1863.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the whole of the

CORNELIUS DEVORE REAL ESTATE,

Containing in all 500 acres of

LIMESTONE LAND,

in a high state of cultivation. There are about 300 acres of this land cleared and under good fence.—The improvements are

A Large Brick Dwelling House, Large Bank Barn, Threshing Machine Shed, Clover House, Two Granaries, Two Tenant Houses, Two Blacksmith Shops, and other Out Buildings,

One large Orchard of CHOICE FRUIT.

There are TWO SPRINGS, a WELL of never-failing water and a large CISTERN upon the premises.

This property lies in the Wills' Creek Valley near the terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, twelve miles from Cumberland, Md., and is one of the most desirable properties for investment in the country. It will be sold on terms of one-third on delivery of possession and the balance in two equal annual payments. It is near to the coal mines, making fuel a matter of little moment.

ADDRESS Jacob C. Devore, at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, Pa., John C. Vickroy, Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, Pa., or James C. Devore, Cumberland, Md., who are the executors of Cornelius Devore, dec'd.

August 7, 1863.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Having just received another supply, are now enabled to offer their friends and customers, many real bargains. Purchasers will be offered every inducement, and for their inspection we offer the largest and most varied assortment in Bedford county.

May 29, 1863.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863

MENGEL HOUSE STABLING.

The undersigned proprietor of the Mengel House would announce to the public that he has made such arrangements for stabling as will enable him to accommodate all his customers, notwithstanding the loss, by the recent fire, of the stable attached to the hotel.

ISAAC MENGEL.

May 22d.—tf.